FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE. MATTHEW L. BRETT.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD, Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS,

Of Daviess County.

Of Clinton County.

The Siege of Island Tene-The Trojan Horse Outdone-Nobody Killed.

The splendid achievements of Commodore FOOTE and General Pope in capturing the fortifications on and adjacent to Island Ten were mainly owing to the transportation of steamers across the country to aid the latter to transport his troops over the river and the running of the blockade by the gunboats. We annex an exceedingly interesting account of the manner in which the boats were transported over the country from above Island Ten to New Madrid and the results of four weeks terrific bombardment by both mortar and gunboats, from which it appears that nobody was killed and but few

wounded: TRANSPORTING BOATS ACROSS THE COUNTRY. The great feature of this memorable siege and the immediate cause of the glorious victory which followed, is the transportation of the four steamers across the country to the aid of General Pope. The originator and successful projector of this brilliant exploit was Colonel Bissell of St. Louis. He is the commander of a regiment of engineers // and mechanics, whose duty it is to do the mechanical work appertaining to the progress of the army, such as building bridges, clearing obstructions, &c. When the place was invested Colonel Bissell came across the neck of land which is formed by the bend of the river, in a small boat, the water being so high that navigation was perfectly easy, with the exception of obstructions offered by trees and undergrowth. He announced that Gen. Pope, although below the enemy, and in a condition to cross and completely surround them, was in want of boats for that purpose, and could make no movement until he was put in possession of the bend of the river, and there was no means of passing them without transports. Col. Bissell announced that he was in readiness to attempt the task of taking them across the country, and arrangements were immediately made to expedite the project. The steamers W. B. Terry and Trio being of light draft, and drawing but thirty inches of water, were placed at his disposal, and the point for entering the woods was selected at the foot of Island No. 8. The difficulties of this work will be understood when it is understood that for a distance of over twelve miles the boats were to be transported through a heavy forest where the trees were uncommon ly large and close together, and where the dense cotton wood undergrowth and cane brake peculiar to this country grow in all its native luxuriance. There was plenty of water, the river having overflowed its banks to a depth of from from five to fifteen feet, and in many places much deeper. The task of clearing out the trees was one that would have dismayed a stouter heart than Colonel Bissell's, but for the engineering experience and natural ingenuity which came to his aid. He attacked the prime val forest, and in a few hours was buried from sight in its depths. Accompanied by a large detachment of men, in small boats and flatboats armed with long cross-cut saws and axes he made fast work of it. The trees to be cut were selected and chopped down. They were, however, as much in the way as ever, as the stumps were still above water. An upright timber was then fastened to the stump, and to the top of this, some

rope extending each way, it was pulled back and forth until the tree was sawed off. In this way the largest trees succumbed and fell in a short time. Fifteen minutes usually conquered an or dinary tree, and half an hour was sufficient for the giants of the forest. The work was not done then, however. The overhanging tree-tops were to be cut to allow the upper works and chimneys to pass, the trunks of the fallen trees were to be cleared away, and a clear channel as wide as a steamboat was to be made, all requiring the most arduous labor and perseverance. The boats progressed, sometimes slowly and sometimes with considerable speed, in accordance with the nature of the country. Some days they made no more than one or two lengths of the boat, while on others they moved a mile or more. They did not keep a straight course, but turned aside when a ravine or valley offered less obstructions, and in this way they worked in a northwesterly course. which was not in the direction of New Madrid, The great object was to reach a deep bayou which emptied into the river at that place. This bayou was the bed of a ereek which ran in a ravine, and was comparatively clear of obstructions. After much labor and disappointment, they finally struck this bayou, about ten miles from the point they started from, and after having been in the woods a week and a half. They were then nearly as far from New Madrid as when they started, but the bayou was comparatively free from trees and undergrowth, and they made rapid progress towards the river. Finally, after having been in the woods over two weeks without sight of dry land, they emerged into the Mississippi once more, and with joyful hearts they steamed up to New Madrid, amid the enthusiastic welcomings of our soldiery, who saw in them the harbingers of change and relief. They had traveled about eighteen miles in getting

six feet high, was fastened an oscillating frame,

swinging on a bolt, and extending four feet be-

low the surface of the river. The saw was fas

tened to this frame at the lower end, and, with a

through. This feat of ingenuity and perseverance was thas accomplished without a single drawback to its complete success. The result of it was an immediate movement by the enemy, who saw themselves surrounded and cut off from all hope of escape. The boats quickly transported the troops across, under cover of the gunboat and battery fire, and the rebels were pursued to their cover, where they were captured to a man. It was a project eminently impracticable at first view, and in such a light they saw it. They knew that we were at work at something of the kind. but the idea of our being successful never entered their minds. They said among themselves that the Yankees were digging a canal across the country, and laughed to think of the folly. They were struck with consternation when the boats came out into the river, before their very eyes. and took their places at the levee at New Madrid, and they began to think that the Yankees were indeed in earnest when they started to travel across the country by steamboat.

Four steamboats were taken across. The difficulties of the passage were heightened by the falling of the water, which commenced a week after the first boat went in. The others were immediately started, but most of the stumps had to be sawed again, and much of the overhanging growth cleaned out, to admit of the passage of the larger boats. The W. B. Terry was the pio neer boat. The Emma, the Trio, and the Hattie Gillmore followed, and all went through this labrinth of swamp, forest and undergrowth, with out the slightest injury. To the genius, the energy, and the perseverance of Colonel Bissell this triumphant result, and immense benefits to the

Federal cause, are due,

THE BOMBARDMENT. The bombardment, which continued with greater or less vigor during four weeks, may best be judged by its effects. A letter found on the floating battery stated that eleven men were wounded during the first day's bombardment, all of whom were in the upper battery, against which our entire force was directed. Nobody was killed. During the remaining bombardment of four weeks, with two mortars all the time, killed, nobody was wounded, nobody was hit. There were some narrow escapes. Once, on the surrender. Island, a party of officers were at dinner, when a into the ground. They turned back-somersaults

so neatly that it was effectually silenced. An our hands

was extensively cut up; trees were uprooted, and Madrid. a general upturning of things prevailed wherever | Our su cess is complete and overwhelming. and with Gen. Pope.

Colfax on McClellan. ter. SCHUTLER COLFAX thus criticizes the military operations of Gen. McClellan:

this army, a quarter of a million strong, would and skill. have carried out the President's War Orders to We have crossed this great river with a large move promptly against the enemy, and Secretary army, the banks of which were lined with batte-Stanton's instructions, which were "to pursue, ries of the enemy to oppose our passage; have capture and destroy." The expectation here was pursued and captured all his forces and material that when they did move, they would, with the of war, and have not lost a man nor met with an for three years, and they will have fighting innumerable wagons, &c., they had accumulated accident. for transportation, follow the retreating army of the rebels, engage it, overthrow it, and then march straight to Richmond. But they did not; and a very large portion of them have been taken in transports to Fort Monroe and its vicinity, at a very heavy cost. As General McClellan, twenty days ago, on the 14th of March, in his address to them, promised to lead them immediately against the enemy, I can only hope that the

promise is soon to be redeemed. I do not, as you know, attempt to criticise the military operations of the Commanding Generals whom the Administration confide in and keep in the field. But as Governor Chase declares that the cost of the Potomac army is one million three | greater army than his. hundred thousand dollars per day, at the rate of nearly five hundred millions per year, I feel, in common with the people at large, the most in tense anxiety that, after eight months of preparation, they should proceed to the work of restoring the Union by crushing out the armies which threaten its existence. The hot summer is near at hand; and the solicitude of Congress for prompt action, waich has prevailed since last December, increases and intensifies daily.

The Elections. -A correspondent writes us from Franklin. Ripley county, Indiana, that the late election in that township the whole Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of twenty-five votes. At the President election the Democracy were beaten fifty-two votes. This is a specimen of the political reaction which is going on in the country districts of Indiana .- Cin. Enq.

-The Johnson County Herald says: The election on Monday last from every cality in the State brings glad tidings for the good old Democratic party. In this county every township gave a largely increased Democratic majority with the exception of Franklin and probably Nineveh. In this township the Black Republicans run their straight out party ticket, which was, as usual elected with the exception of one constable, but by decreased majorities.

-The Goshen Democrat says: In Jefferson township, Elkhart county, there were two tickets nominated, and the entire Republican ticket was defeated, the Democrats electing their Trustee and one of their consta

largely Republican. -The Democracy of Niles, Michigan, were ton. The rebels are in strong force along the triumphant in the city election on the 7th. R. line of hills north of the railroad from Gordons-W. Landon, for Mayor, and all the other Demo- ville to Covington, and all the mountain passes cratic candidates for city offices are chosen, the and natural defenses leading to that road from the

three of the four Aldermen. of Republican and Abolition domination, shook diers of course do,) he can have the opportunity off the yoke of fanaticism on Saturday last by if he will march southward about sixty miles. the election of a majority of the Democratic tick- New military departments now spring up like et, including the City Marshal, City Clerk and mushrooms. The new military "Department of

City Treasurer.—Dubuque Herald. -The Democracy of St. Paul achieved a victory at the election held on the 1st of April. Out of twenty-seven city officers to be elected twenty four of the elect are Democrats, including the Mayor and City Council, all the city officers down to constable by an average majority of 300. Let the ball roll on.

Demonstrate.

have not been in the least impaired by the false ell will gather them. and scandalous cry of "secessionist" leveled by the opposition press at every Democratic can- Chesapeake Bay, the Lower Potomac and south ists of the Wendell Phillips stripe. They will arate Military Department since the date of the maintained in its utmost efficiency, and, instead have something to do outside of the "Department of Democrats idly defending themselves from of the Rappahannock." But of that no man charges of disloyalty, that it is Black Republi. here knoweth. canism which is on trial before the country. In The negroes here are getting up a demonstra-

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, I

NEW MADRID, Mo., April 9. Major General H. W. Halleck:

Captain Walke, of the navy, ran the enemy's reap the whirlwind. batteries at Island No. 10, with the gunboat Ca- The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is now open rondolet, and reported to me here. On the night and in running order along its whole extent from of the 6th the gunboat Pittsburgh also ran the Baltimore and Washington to Wheeling; and blockade. Our transports were brought into the trains have been passing over it regularly for river from the bayou, where they had been kept some days past. The energy and enterprise exconcealed, at daylight on the 7th, had Paine's erted by the railroad company in re opening and division loaded. The canal had been a prodige putting in repair their road, can only be appreciaiously laborious work. It was twelves miles long, ted by those who pass over it and see along its six miles of which were through heavy timber track the evidences of the devastation to which it which had to be sawed off by hand four feet un- has been subject. It has been in the possession

batteries, extending from Island 10 to Tipton- their power at intervals of time between Cumberville, Merriweather Landing, to prevent the pas- land and Grafton. Many of the most valuable subject to the decision of the Democratic County Conven-

sage of the river by this army. two gunboats at daylight on the 7th to the point is remarkable, however, that all the bridges that selected for crossing, and silence the enemy's bat- were built entirely of iron and stone remained interies near it. He performed the service gallant- tact. The wire suspension bridge, and the great ly, and I hear bear testimony to the thorough and iron bridge, both near Grafton, I believe, were brilliant manner in which this officer discharged both uninjured. The road is now guarded by a his difficult duties with me, and to the hearty and military force along its whole extent. This is earnest zeal with which, at all hazards, he co- highly necessary, and the only question is, is that

ing Paine's division, moved out from the landing doubled immediately. There is no danger at and began to cross the river. The passage of present from a Confederate army. There is no this wide, furious river, by our large force, was Confederate military force neerer than the second one of the most magnificent spectacles I ever rebel detensive line, from Fredericksburg and witnessed. By 12 o'clock that night, the 7th, all Lewisburg. But the people along the line of the the forces designed to cross the river were over road, and immediately south of it, are hostile, without delay or accident.

began to evacuate Island No. 10 and his batteries aid to desperadoes who may do so. The whole along the shore. The divisions were pushed for- country south of the road, from Grafton to Harward to Tiptonville as fast as they landed, Paine's per's Ferry, (and this, by the way, is all in Gen. leading. The enemy was driven before him, and Banks's new Department.) including Winchester, although they made several attempts to form in Strasburg, Mount Jackson, Harrisonburg, Rom line of battle and make a stand, Paine did not nev, Phillippi, Buckhannon, Beverly and Monteand four a portion of the time, and with the oc- or ce deploy his columns. The enemy was pushed rev. abounds in mountains and mountain passes, casional assistance of the gunboats, nobody was all night vigorously until at 4 o'clock A. M., he inaccessible and unknown to civilized men. These was driven back upon the swamps and forced to mountains swarm with bands of guerillas, who

Three Generals, seven Colonels, seven regissome dark night may destroy some valuable shell descended and passed through the table ments, several battalions of infantry, five com-bridge. The western part of the road is in Frepanies of artillery, over one hundred heavy siege mont's Department; and if he and Banks can and got out of the way, and, when the shell ex- guns, twenty four pieces of field artillery, an im- drive these guerillas out of the mountains, the ploded, their recent place was occupied by a hole mease quantity of ammunition and supplies, seve road will then be free from all annovance. some twenty-five feet deep. Another shell struck | rai thousand stand of small arms, a great number | There are ramors here to-day of a battle at the muzzle of a cannon and chipped off a piece of tents, horses, wagons, &c., &., have fallen into Yocktown vesterday between Gen. McClellan,

other shell descended in the night upon a spot of Before abandoning Island No. 10, the enemy round between three tents. It burrowed into sunk the gunboat Gampus, and six of his transthe ground about ten feet and exploded. lifting ports. These last I am raising, and expect to the tents and their contents into the air, and have ready for service in a few days. The famous throwing them a considerable distance each way, floating battery was scuttled, and turned adrift much to the disturbance of their slumbers, but with all her guns aboard; she was captured and nothing to their personal detriment. The Island run aground in shoal water by our forces at New

here happened to be nobody to hurt. This was Our troops, as I expected, behaved gloriously. I the result of a four weeks' mortar bombardment. will, in my full report, endeavor to do full justice On our side the same result prevailed, both here to all. Brigadier Generals Paine, Stanley and Hamilton crossed the river, and conducted their divisions with untiring activity and skill. I am and of course at Richmond know all about the Between Main Street and the River, especially indebted to them. Gen. Paine, fortu-In a letter to his paper, the South Bend Regis | nate in having the advance, exhibited unusual vigor and courage, and had the satisfaction to receive the surrender of the enemy. Of Colonel Bissel of the engineer regiment, I can hardly say I receive a great many anxious letters, asking, too much. Full of resource, untiring and deter-"What of the Army of the Potomac?" I can mined, he labored night and day, and completed only answer that I had hoped, long ere this, that a work which will be a monument of enterprise

JOHN POPE, Major General.

Gen. U. S. Grant. It is to be hoped that Gen. Grant, the Com mander-in-Chief in the field, will have at least the credit of having gained the victory in the greatest battle that has yet been fought-probably the greatest of the present century. Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, the most notable, brilliant and dashing of the rebel Generals, led the enemy. Full of confidence, and with vastly superior numbers, Beauregard had no doubt of a certain victory. He is routed, repulsed, driven back with a loss that is sufficient to paralyze even a

In this instance a generous public sentiment will suffice to silence the voice of petty and envious detraction. Quite possibly, then, may be the criticisms of some callow Lieutenant, showing how the field might have been better won, or the supercilous assertion of some aspiring bobadil; but men of plain good sense will judge, in view of results so significant and decisive, that to the commander of that field belongs the just renown of victory, as great as that of Wellington at Waterloo.

Gen. Grant has had more than rebel enemies to encounter, but he has triumphed over them all. There is reason for the popular inquiry. why Gen. Buell's forces were so tardy. Every man in the Union knew of the impending battle -that on its event hung, in no small degree, the decision of the war. How happened the division of Gen. Don Carlos Buell to be so slow in their coming? This question will be asked by every observer of events. Was there any leaven of envious, malignant spite, in the slow movements forgotten by the weaker party, than would be al stop at all stations and make close connection at Kokomo

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

Two New Military Departments-The Negroes Celebrating their Freedom-Opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad-Danger from Guerillas-Work for Fremout and Banks-A Battle at Yorktown. Washington, April 7.

Gen. Banks is a pet at the War Department. A new military department has been created for bles, and an independent candidate being chosen him, embracing all the territory between the for the other constable. This is a gratifying and Shenandoah river, on the east, and Western Virhopeful success in a township which has been ginia, on the west, and as far south as he chooses to go, which will probably be not quite to Staunformer by eighty-six majority, and they carry north have been fortified by Gen. Henry Heth, one of the best engineer officers in the South. If -The people of Davenport, Iowa, after years | Gen. Banks then really wants to fight (his sol-

the Rappahannock" is the most important that has yet been organized. It extends from Harper's Ferry on the north, to Richmond on the south; from the Patuxent river (east of the Potomac) to the Shenandoah. It thus embraces that part of Maryland east of the Lower Potomac, but does not include that part of Virginia south of the Lower Potomac, east of the railroad from Richmond to Aquia creek and south of James river. What the Recent Municipal Elections | This "Department of the Rappahannock" (as it is miscalled, for the principal part of that stream The recent municipal elections in the North is not included in it at all,) is placed under the west, in all of which surprising Democratic gains | command of Major General Irwin McDowell, a have been made, have demonstrated that the man in every respect worthy of so grave a charge. strength and efficiency of the party organization If there are laurels to win there General McDow-

didate. We commend this lesson to the Union of James River, has not been erected into a seplearn from it that, despite their interested croak- President's war orders. It is possible, therefore, ings, the Democratic party organization will be that the distinguished officer named therein will

their partisan eagerness to defeat the Democracy | tion in honor of the celebration of their freedom. by repeating this false cry of "secession." our Some of them want to have it now, because the opponents seem to forget that the "inexorable bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of logie" of their proposition is that a majority of Columbia has passed the Senate. But others the people of the Northwest are secessionists; want to wait until the House also passes the bill. and that, to the extent of this assertion, they are It will be a rich scene when it does take place. It affording aid and comfort to the armed enemies will be strange, too, if it is not attended with of the Union. Jeff Davis, for instance, in pe some outbreak of violence. People at a disrusing the columns of his co-laborer in a perma- tance, who have not been to Washington during nent disruption of the Union-the morning Abo. the past year, can form no idea of the change lition newspaper sheet of this city-will learn that has been caused here since the Abolitionists from it that secession has 2,000 majority in Mil. came into power. Runaway slaves, enticed waukee, 500 in Dubuque, 400 in St. Paul, and so away from their masters and their comfortable on in Madison, LaCrosse, Janesville, Racine, homes, flock to the capital because they have and Kenosha. If this is not flat treason, we wish heard that they will be free; their idea of free-Secretary Stanton to define what it is .- Chicago dom being freedom from work and plenty to eat. That is the negro's paradise, and it must be admitted that he finds it pretty often just now. At General Pope's Report -- Operations at Fortress Monroe, at Port Royal, and at other New Madrid and Island No. 10. places where we have opened the gates to them, they have rushed in and been fed and clothed at the expense of the Government (rather at the expense of the loyal people of the North) and kept The canal across the peninsula opposite Island in idleness. At Fortress Monroe, our soldiers No. 10-and for the idea of which I am indebted complain, and with reason, that the negroes are to General Schuyler Hamilton-was completed better taken care of than they are. It may be, by Colonel Bissell's Engineer regiment, and four after all, that the President will veto the bill. If steamers were brought through on the night of he does, the chances are there will be a slave inthe 6th. The heavy batteries I had thrown up surrection here. The negroes here are mad, inbelow Tiptonville completely commanded the toxicated, with the idea of freedom. If they are west point of the high ground on the Tennessee disappointed, who can control their rage? So shore, entirely cutting off the enemy's retreat by that, either way the measure results, it is fraught water; his retreat by land has never been possi with evil. The Abolitionists have sown the wind, ble through the swamps. On the night of the 4th and the people, the good and loyal citizens, must

of the Confederates for nine mouths between The enemy has lined the opposite shore with Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, besides being in and costly bridges were rebuilt by Gen. Kelly, and I directed Capt. Walke to run down with the then destroyed a second time by the rebels. It force strong enough? My own opinion is that it As soon as be signaled me, the boats contain- is not near strong enough, and should be at least and although they will not dare to do any dam As soon as we commenced to cross, the enemy age to the road themselves, they will afford every will no doubt watch their opportunity, and on

accounts are bald and meagre. It is stated that COMMISSION MERCHANTS. the battle lasted all day, and was fought princi pally with artillery. One authority states that at the end of the day there was no decisive result. Another states that the Union troops were repulsed, but remained on the field of battle, and had inflicted great slaughter on the Confederates. A third account states that we had one man killed and fourteen wounded. How ridiculous all this is! The Government is in possession of all the facts, whatever they are, yet refuses to let them be known to its own loyal subjects, while at the very moment I write the rebels at Norfolk battle. Certain facts being known, however, the intelligent reader can draw from them certain common-sense conclusions. One fact is that Yorktown is strongly for lified, and that Magruder is not the man to yield the road to Richmond without a struggle. Another fact is that an artillery fight in a country like that around Yorktown could not have lasted all day without considerable loss on both sides. It is pretty evident now that the hard work of the war is about to begin. The idea that there will be no more fighting, and that the war will be over by the 4th of July, is delusive. The Union troops are enlisted enough to last them, as things look now, for a year to come at least. The rebels will have to go down at last; but they will put us to our mettle first.

The Progress of the War.

The tide of battle rolls on swiftly, and with greater and greater successes for the arms of the Union. Island No. 10 has yielded to the forces which have slowly but surely reduced it, without loss on our side, and while an immense amount of munitions of war are lost by the rebel army, the Mississippi is opened for an indefinite distance to the advance of our gunboats and transports. The fate of Memphis cannot be much longer delayed, and the probability is that we shall hear within a brief space of time, that the victorious armies of the Union are advancing on the great cities of the South-West. The war has been a brief one indeed for such grand results already realized, and the next thirty days will add to the great list of victories. Reverses may occur at certain points, but in the main the work will go on from success to success. And this because of the overwhelming power which the Union has does not appear to be well remembered, that when the war begun, the universal sentiment of army whose magnificence and power should paralyze all resistance, and make blood unnecessary. This was and is the true method of settling a New Route to Chicago via Kokomo. civil war. Instead of the varying fortunes of nearly equal contestants, if one is so great and so strong as to present to the other the hopelessness of resistance, not only will this end the war, but ON AND AFTER APRIL 10, 1862, trains will be it will also end it in a way which is much easier A Mail Train will leave Indianapolis at 12:00 M., ternate victory and deleat in battles. But we are sorry to see that many of those who counselled at Peru at 4:00 P. M., in time to make connections with this policy last spring have forgotten their countrains on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, going East and sels, and are now clamorous for fighting, any- | West where and everywhere, and fierce in denouncing P. M., making close connection at Kokomo with trains the long and patent labor which has made our from Chicago, and arrive at Indianapolis at 4:15 A. M. have proved the wisdom of the other policy. To and West. make an army required time. It is not a rabble An Expresstrain will leave Indianapolis at 10:10 P. M. that a General wants, nor even a great mass of willing, active men. These are the material out going East and West on the Toledo and Wabash Railof which to form an army, but they must have way discipline, experience and arms. In the account already published from Yorktown, it has been and West and make close connection at Kokomo with here is a regiment doing important service in the present grand advance which has received its arms only since the close of winter. The vast stock, produce and merchandise generally. power of the Union was latent, and needed to be put in motion. It was the conception of great minds to be patient in organizing that power until the time for exercising it should be at hand, and then to display it in overwhelming grandeur.

The moment that the army, thus skilfully made up, began its demonstrations, the military experiment was at once decided. It is vain for any force in the South to attempt to withstand the overwhelming power of the Government, and though here and there small bodies of men may attack and even overcome our troops under peculiar circumstances, yet the great tide of battle rolls backward on the South, and the armies of

No man can conjecture where the decisive battle in Virginia will be fought, nor, indeed, whether the Southern armies will attempt to fight it at all. Resistance on their part seems to our eyes to be utterly futile, and a waste of life on hopeless battle fields will not add to their future prospects of success. We are looking now with as much anxiety for demonstrations of Union sentiment at the South, as for victories of the Union arms. The conviction is in every Northern mind, as it soon must be in every Southern, that the | T military trial has already resulted in the clear demonstration that the South can not make a successful revolution by an appeal to arms. This decided, will they give it up, or will they retire to mountain fastnesses? We look daily for the answer to this question by a division of sentiment in the South. There will be a grand difference of opinion there on some subjects before long, and whether either party shall be for the Union or not, we shall see a strong party in favor of peace and against the madness of the leaders which would desolate the country they can not rule. It is very well for poverty stricken politicians to talk of burning houses, and cotton and barns, but farmers, and planters and house owners and substantial citizens in general, will hardly be gulled by the old trick of the fox that had suffered in the trap. Men are reasonable, and utilitiarianism. Spireas, Phloxes, Chrysanthemmums, &c. seeking always how to make the best of a thing, s characteristic of Americans. The appeal to arms was made a year ago. Surely they who appealed expected the appeal to to result in a decision of something. If it has not already, it will soon have resulted in establishing beyond caval, the superiority of Government over rebellion in physical force. Then it becomes the inhabitants of the seconded States to think calmly Grapes in the West. As most prominent among them I of the future, and it becomes us to offer them name the Delaware, Diana, Concord, Cuyahoga, Allen's every assurance of the permanency of the old Union and Constitution .- N. Y. Journal of Com-

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

INO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH ORIMPAIRED sold this spring fifty dollars' worth of Delaware vines at organization, or to those by whom an increase of is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant rice of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, ousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address. DR. J. C. DEVERAUX. P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

CANDIDATES.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-NOUNCE the name of JAMES K. PLUMMER, as a candidate to represent Marion county in the next Legislature, &c. Address MANY VOTERS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANCE.

A ERTY in this city for sale and exchange-lands in as county, also in various parts of this State-also in all of the Northwestern States. Call and judge for yourself. K. FERGUSON, Real Estate Agent, No 24 East Washington street,

FOR RENT.

MELETARY HALL, TH THREE LARGE ANTE-ROOMS ATTACHED. The hall is well located, opposite Glenne' Blockis one of the best and largest in the city-will rent it at a K. FERGUSON. Real Estate Agent.

LECAL.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, 88-In the Common Pleas Court of Marion County, in the State of Indiana.-June Term, A. D. 1862.-George M. Traver

vs. Mary E. Traver. Be it known that on this 11th day of April, in the year the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of Ma- | zeal. rion County complaint against said defendant in the above entitled cause, together with an affidavia of a competent person, that said defendant, Mary E. Traver, is not a resi-

dent of the State of Indiana. Said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her, and that unless she appear and answer or demur thereto at the calling of said cause on the second day of the next term of McDonald & ROACHE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, with 180,000 troops, and Gen. Magrader. The and2-dlaw3w

C. L. S. Matthe ws, GENERAL COMMISSION

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32 MILES SHORTER THAN OTHER ROUTE.

with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago, and arrive

Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 11:55 army invincible. The last two months, surely, in time to make connections for all points East, South connect at Kokomo with train for Chicago, and arrive at

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after the arrival of trains on T. & W. R. W. from the East noticed that Berdan's Sharpshooters are occupy- train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Rajiway from Chicago, ing an honorable position. We note the fact that Valparaiso and Logansport, and arrive at Indianapolis at 4:10 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for Cincinnati, Louisville and other points. Special attention given to the transportation of live

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HAVE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BEDDINGposite the Henrie House. out Plants of assorted varieties, at reduced prices, in-

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Washington City. NAVING BEEN ENGAGED FOR A NUMBER OF years in the settlement of such Claims in one of the ment Offices, (from which he has withdrawn,)

offers to attend to claims of any kind that may be entrust-

ed to him, such as those for Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, Subsistence, Transportation, Clothing, and partic-

ularly for horses, and other property lost or destroyed in the United States service, including cases of impressment. TESTIMONIAL.

We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in Washington on whom claimants can more confidently rely than on 1862, the above named plaintiff by his attorneys filed in HON, JOHN D. MCPHERSON, Asst. Solicitor of U. S. Court of Claims. HON. CHAS. B. CALVERT, House of Representatives.

REV. SMITH PYNE, D. D.

COL W. B RANDOLPH.

Chief Clerk U. S. Treasurer's Office.] I fully indorse the above testimonial, and cheerfully said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House, in | and confidently recommend Mr. Worthington to my broththe city of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in June er officers and soldiers in Kentucky and elsewhere, and next, said complaint, and the matters and things therein | to all others having claims against the Government. Probcontained and alleged, will be heard and determined in ably no man has a more thorough knowledge of War her absence. WILLIAM WALLACE, Clerk. Claims than Mr. W., and for real and integrity he has not T. S. EVERETT. a superior. Captain, Adjt. General's Dept. apri-dim

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OBSTRUCTION, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE, Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. Also, in all cases of Debility or Nervous Prostration; Hysterics, Palpitations, &c., which are the forerunners of more seriou

These pills are perfectly harmless on the consti tution and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress, at the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a bealthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taker during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be Each box contains 60 Pills. Price \$1, and when de-

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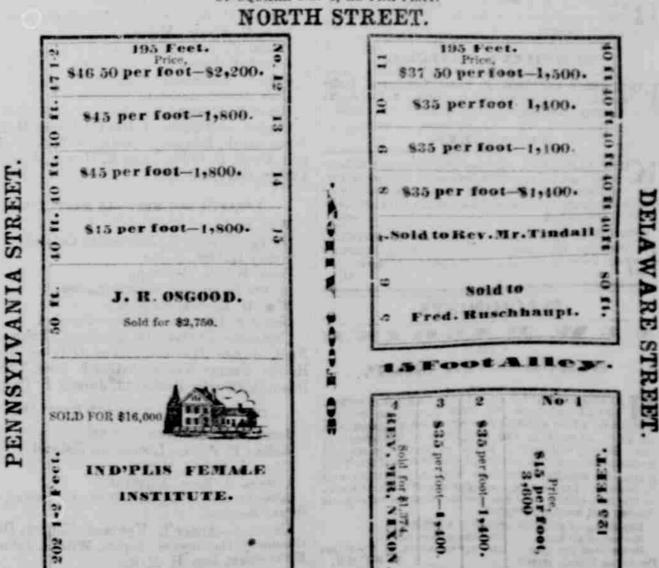
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